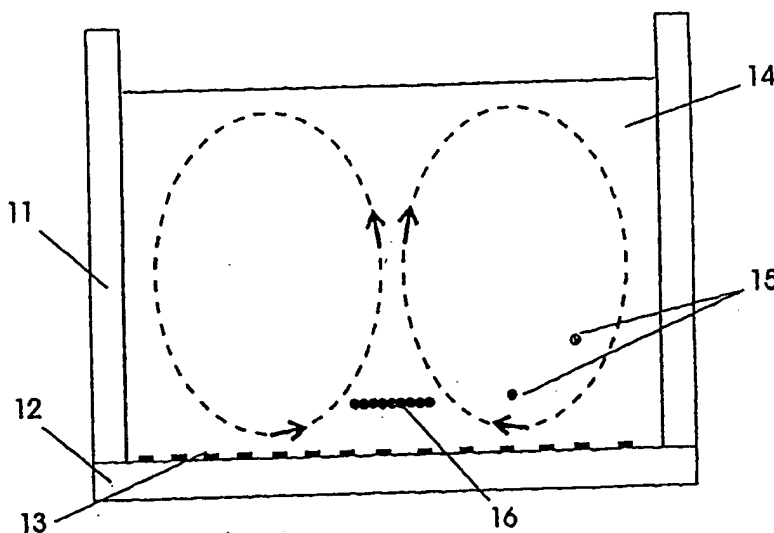


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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONCENTRATING AND/OR POSITIONING PARTICLES OR CELLS



## (57) Abstract

A method for concentrating and/or positioning and/or separating particles or cells comprises placing a liquid medium containing the particles and/or cells over a surface having an electrode array associated with the surface, applying an alternating voltage to the electrode array to create an electric field above the surface within the medium to repel the particles or cells from the electrode array and thereby levitate the particles or cells above the surface, within the medium, by negative dielectrophoresis, and heating the liquid medium so as to cause convection currents to circulate within the medium which concentrate or relocate the levitated cells within the medium. Apparatus for concentrating and/or positioning and/or separating particles or cells are also disclosed.

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## **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONCENTRATING AND/OR POSITIONING PARTICLES OR CELLS**

### **FIELD OF INVENTION**

5

The invention comprises a method and apparatus for concentrating and/or positioning particles or cells or similar.

### **BACKGROUND TO INVENTION**

10

A number of methods for concentrating particles or cells are very well known. Many frequently used methods involve centrifugation usually resulting in packing of the concentrated particles or cells at the bottom of a centrifuge tube when the medium is less dense than the particles or cells. In some circumstances this has disadvantages as it may be necessary to resuspend the particles or cells so that they may be further used. Furthermore closely packed particles or cells often adhere to one another or to the surface. One approach to overcoming these problems is to centrifuge using a concentration gradient or to centrifuge on to a small cushion of more dense medium. That approach has the disadvantage that the particles or cells then become mixed with a dense medium.

15

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Other methods involve filtration which can also cause problems with dense packing of the particles or cells and/or drying out.

### **SUMMARY OF INVENTION**

25

It is an object of the invention to provide a method for concentrating particles or cells and/or positioning these in a medium having a lower density than the density of the particles or cells, which does not involve packing of the particles or cells against a surface.

30

In broad terms in one aspect the invention comprises a method for concentrating and/or positioning particles or cells in a liquid medium comprising:

subjecting the particles or cells to an electric field to levitate the particles or cells within the medium by negative dielectrophoresis, and

5 heating the medium to cause convection currents within the liquid medium which concentrate or relocate the levitated cells within the medium.

More particularly the invention comprises a method for concentrating and/or positioning particles or cells comprising:

10 placing a liquid medium containing the particles and/or cells over a surface having an electrode array associated with the surface,

applying an alternating voltage to the electrode array to create an electric field above the surface within the medium to repel the particles or cells from the  
15 electrode array and thereby levitate the particles or cells above the surface, within the medium, by negative dielectrophoresis, and

heating the liquid medium so as to cause convection currents to circulate within the medium which concentrate or relocate the levitated cells within the  
20 medium.

In broad terms in another aspect the invention comprises a method for separating particles or cells in a liquid medium comprising:

25 subjecting the particles or cells to an electric field to levitate two or more different types of particles or cells within the medium to two or more different heights within the medium, and

heating the medium to cause convection currents within the liquid  
30 medium which concentrate or relocate the levitated cells within the medium.

More particularly the invention comprises a method for separating particles or cells comprising:

placing a liquid medium containing the particles and/or cells over a surface having an electrode array associated with the surface,

5 applying an alternating voltage to the electrode array to create an electric field above the surface within the medium to repel the particles or cells from the electrode array and which thereby levitates at least two different types of particles or cells to two or more different heights above the surface, within the medium, by negative dielectrophoresis, and

10 heating the liquid medium so as to cause convection currents to circulate within the medium which concentrate or relocate the levitated cells within the medium.

In broad terms in a further aspect the invention comprises apparatus for  
15 concentrating and/or positioning particles or cells in a liquid medium comprising:

means to subject the particles or cells to an electric field to levitate the particles or cells within the medium by negative dielectrophoresis, and

20 means to heat the medium to cause convection currents within the liquid medium which concentrate or relocate the levitated cells within the medium.

More particularly the invention comprises apparatus for concentrating and/or positioning particles or cells comprising:

25 a surface having an electrode array associated with the surface,

and means for containing a liquid medium containing the particles and/or cells over the surface,

30 means for applying an alternating voltage to the electrode array to create an electric field above the surface within the medium to repel the particles or cells from the electrode array and thereby levitate the particles or cells above the surface, within the medium, by negative dielectrophoresis, and

35

means for heating the liquid medium so as to cause convection currents to circulate within the medium which concentrate or relocate the levitated cells within the medium.

- 5 The method and apparatus of the invention may be used to concentrate and or position or reposition bacteria, fungi, protozoans or mammalian circulatory cells (e.g. from blood or lymph), viruses, inert particles such as polystyrene micro particles, which are often used as carriers for antibodies or other biologicals, nanoparticles, and similar, in immunology, diagnostics, or any other related or  
10 unrelated laboratory or industrial application. In this specification all of the above are for convenience intended to be encompassed herein by the expression "particles and cells".

The concentration is due to two sorts of localisation of the particles: above the  
15 electrode plane and also within that horizontal plane. Vertical localisation arises because the particles are denser than the medium but are repelled from close approach to the electrodes by the electric field within the medium just above the electrode array. They are levitated by a force known as negative dielectrophoresis - see Pohl, HA (1978) Dielectrophoresis, Cambridge University Press.

20

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES**

The invention is further described with reference to the accompanying figures, by way of example and without intending to be limiting, in which:

25

Figure 1 is a view of an array of interdigitated electrodes on the bottom surface of a vessel or zone in which particle or cell concentration or repositioning is carried out in accordance with the invention, by which a radio frequency field is created by application of a radio frequency voltage to the electrodes to repel and levitate the  
30 particles or cells within the liquid medium by dielectrophoresis,

Figure 2 is a schematic vertical cross-section view through a medium showing particle or cell concentration by the use of the invention,

Figure 3a is a schematic diagram similar to Figure 2 but also showing the use of an additional electrode or electrodes above the medium to apply a further field to reshape the top surface of the medium to cause relocation of the concentrated particles or cells, in one direction as shown in Figure 3b or another direction as shown in Figure 3c,

Figures 4a, 4b and 4c show the use of multiple electrodes positioned above the medium and illustrate energisation of selected electrodes to cause movement of concentrated particles or cells within the medium, and

Figure 5 shows the use of the method of the invention to separate particles or cells having different levitation properties.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED FORMS

The principle of the invention is further described with reference to Figures 1 and 2 in relation to the concentration of particles or cells within a liquid medium in a vessel, the bottom surface of which is formed of an insulator material such as glass and which carries a planar interdigitated electrode array. The vessel is shown in schematic cross-section in Figure 2 and Figure 1 shows in particular the electrode array. Reference numeral 11 indicates the side walls of the vessel, 12 a base of the vessel, 13 the electrode array on the base surface of the vessel, and 14 the liquid medium within the vessel. In carrying out the method of the invention a voltage is applied across the interdigitated electrodes to create an electric field above the electrodes within the medium 14. The particles or cells are repelled from the electrodes by negative dielectrophoresis, and are thereby caused to be levitated within the medium. The medium is simultaneously heated to cause convection currents indicated by dotted lines and arrows in Figure 2 to circulate within the medium. The convection currents cause liquid at the centre of the vessel to rise, so that particles or cells 15 within the vessel are moved in a centripetal manner to concentrate at a central position above the electrode as indicated at 16, without being in physical contact with the base surface of the vessel.

Any arrangement of electrodes associated with the bottom surface of the vessel or lower part of the medium may be used to apply the electric field to the medium but

in a preferred form the electrode array comprises two comb-like rows of spaced interdigitated finger-like electrode elements as particularly shown in Figure 1. Preferably the width of each finger-like electrode element is between about 2.5 and about 50 times the average diameter of the particles or cells for any particular application, and the spacing between adjacent electrode elements is between about 5 and 100 times the particle or cell diameter. Preferably the electrode elements have a width in the range of about  $4\mu\text{m}$  to about  $1000\mu\text{m}$  and a spacing between adjacent electrode elements of between about  $2\mu\text{m}$  and about  $500\mu\text{m}$ . The voltage applied to the electrodes to create the electric field within the medium is preferably an alternating voltage of a frequency in the range 100Hz to 1000MHz and more preferably in the range 10kHz to 300MHz, and may generate a field strength within the medium in the range 10V/mm to 100V/mm. The field strengths required depend however on the electrode geometry, because the electrode geometry and field strength determine the field divergence. The optimum frequency, for any given particle and medium, will be determined by the frequency-dependence of the relative polarisabilities of the particle and medium. For cells, considerations of toxic effects of certain field frequencies may be necessary. Depending on the current density through the electrodes frequencies lower than 1kHz or even 10kHz may be disadvantageous because of electrolytic decomposition of the liquid. The levitation height will increase with the applied voltage but decrease with increasing density of the particles.

The electrode arrangement is preferably fabricated by lithography as a substantially planar structure on the surface of the bottom of the vessel in which the concentration is carried out, but alternatively may be produced by scribing or spark erosion in a metallic layer for example. The electrode geometry may be other than an array of interdigitated fingers, such as a pair of planar electrodes separated from each other by a small gap over a large area, or a twin (bifilar spiral arrangement). Electrodes of greater than  $100\mu\text{m}$  width may be made of wire also.

30

In the preferred form the medium is heated to create the convection currents by the same voltage applied to the electrode array 13. Alternatively however the medium may be heated by for example a separate resistance heating element provided at or near the base of the vessel for example. It may be desirable to ensure that the



medium has a minimum ionic concentration to ensure heating of the medium sufficient to create the required convection currents. The medium can be water optionally containing sufficient ions and other materials to enable the survival and growth (if required) of cells. For some applications it may be useful to further  
5 increase the conductivity of the medium (say by the addition of salt) in order to elicit or increase the repulsive (levitation) force. High-dielectric substances (eg zwitterions such as amino acids, peptides, proteins and HEPES) may be added to the medium to increase its permittivity and thereby to elicit or increase the repulsive (levitation) force.

10

In the case of a droplet, the cooling of the sides and top of the droplet causes the convection to take the form of a circulation in which fluid at the centre rises. Observed in the horizontal plane just above the electrodes, all particles are seen to travel in a centripetal manner to a position beneath the uppermost point of the  
15 droplet. This motion follows the base of the thermal convection cell within the droplet, but the excess density of the particles prevents them rising above the levitation layer. The convection cell in the droplet sweeps out the entire column and leaves all the particles at one location. This allows concentration of particles or cells of interest, particularly bacteria, fungi, protozoans or mammalian circulatory cells.

20

The method of the invention may also be used to concentrate cells or particles, initially dispersed throughout a liquid medium (droplet or column) supported on a horizontal array of electrodes, in a given predeterminable position near the base of the medium. The destination is at the levitation height and at the point at which  
25 liquid (but not particles) circulates upwards. The concentrated cells or particles may be drawn off as further described. This point may be predeterminable so as to allow direct observation under a microscope without searching or refocusing. This allows considerable savings of time in the microscopic examination of fluids for low concentrations of particular cells such as pathogens. As a consequence of the  
30 known location of the destination, this facilitates the search for (and identification of) particles or cells of interest, particularly pathogenic bacteria, fungi or protozoans. The directed motion to a unique destination, causes a large concentration of the particles. Despite continuous circulation of the liquid, particles or cells may be held at the given position for hours or days and so permit  
35 analysis of development or growth in the absence of contact with a surface.

Referring to Figure 3, one or more electrodes may be positioned adjacent the upper part of the medium to apply a voltage which electrostatically attracts the medium which reshapes a part or parts of the upper surface of the medium to cause the position at which the convection currents within the medium concentrate the particles or cells to move within the medium. In Figure 3 either of electrodes L or R positioned adjacent the upper part of the medium may have selectively applied thereto a voltage which reshapes the upper surface of the medium and moves the position at which the convection currents occur towards one or other side of the vessel to also move the concentrated particles or cells to one or other side of the vessel. In Figure 3b application of a voltage to electrode L causes the medium to be attracted to that electrode thereby causing the concentrated particles or cells to shift to that side of the vessel. If the other electrode R has a voltage applied thereto, as shown in Figure 3c the medium will be attracted to that electrode and the raft of concentrated particles or cells will be caused to move to the other side of the vessel. These electrodes are preferably positioned within a layer of low conductivity above the liquid medium containing the particles or cells, such as a fluid layer of low conductivity which is immiscible with the medium. Hydrocarbons or silicone oil for example may be used for this purpose. Alternatively the electrodes above the medium may simply be separated from the top surface of the medium by an air gap. Collection capillaries CP as shown in each of Figures 3b and 3c may be used to draw off the concentrated particle cells, and thus the electrodes L and R may be used to shift the cells after concentration in the centre of the vessel towards the collection outlet. The position of the convection currents within the medium may also be caused to move, to move or reposition the concentrated particles or cells within the medium, by other means such as a fluid jet impinging on the opposite side of the surface of the medium to that at which the cell collection is to be directed, or a vertical strip of metallisation could be applied to the wall of the vessel where the medium is relatively non-conductive, to which a voltage is then applied to cause the liquid to ascend by electro-capillary force, for example.

Figures 4a to 4c show a further arrangement in which a series of electrodes is positioned adjacent the upper part of the medium, which may be selectively energised to cause movement of the particles or cells through the medium. By selective application of a voltage to any of the electrodes positioned over the surface

of the medium the fluid meniscus can be raised locally beneath that electrode, and so determine that convection circulation takes place in that region. When electrodes A1, A2 and A3 are energised as shown in Figure 4a, convection currents occur beneath those three electrodes to concentrate the particles or cells. When  
5 next electrodes B1 and B2 are energised as shown in Figure 4a, whilst maintaining the levitation voltage applied to the microelectrode array on the bottom surface, the convection currents and the particle or cells are caused to move, to the right in the diagram page, while when electrodes C1 and C2 are subsequently energised there is a second step to the right. Repetition of this sequence enables sequential  
10 movement of the rafts of particles or cells to the outlet capillary CP, so that the particles or cells may be withdrawn batch wise.

Figure 5 shows use of the method and apparatus of the invention in another way to separate cells or particles having distinct levitation properties from each other.  
15 There are some populations of cells (which are of interest to immunologists or pathologists) that appear identical and have no known dielectric or density differences, but often differ in surface markers, which may be revealed by antibodies selective for them. Normally, separation based on these antibodies requires them to have a fluorescent or magnetic label, so that the antibody-labelled  
20 cells may be separate in a FACS (fluorescence activated cell-sorter) or by their response to a magnetic field gradient. Such sub-populations of cells differing only in surface antigens may be separated using the method of the invention. Referring to Figure 5 the mixed population of cells S are fed in to a circulation that already contains a large number of antibody-coated particles L. Such particles may be  
25 surface-modified polystyrene microparticles (polystyrene latex), which are known to possess low values of electrical permittivity and conductivity compared to the solutions used for cell cultivation, and therefore have limit negative values of polarisability factor  $U'$  over a wide range of frequencies. The force producing levitation is proportional to the divergence of the electric field and to the negative  
30 polarizability of the cell or particle relative to the medium in which it is suspended. This relative polarizability is quantitatively described by the real part ( $U'$ ) of the Clausius-Mossotti factor, often represented by  $U'$  (see Foster K R, Sauer F A and Schwan H P, 1992 Biophys. J. 63 180-190). Levitation of the particle only occurs if this force overcomes the effective gravitational downforce on the particle in the  
35 liquid (the negative buoyancy). Due to the fact that the field divergence decreases

as the distance from the electrode array increases, heavy particles or those with only slightly negative values of  $U'$  will be levitated only slightly above the array, whereas particles with density only slightly more than that of the liquid, and those with the most negative values of  $U'$ , will be levitated to the greatest heights above the array. In addition, they have a density only slightly greater than that of water. Accordingly, the particles levitate very easily in an electric field, and most are set into circulation rather than forming a levitated raft, however a few may form a concentrated raft shown as L. The antibodies on the particles are selective for the desired sub-population of cells, to which they bind irreversibly. Mixing of cells and particles is assured due to the number of particles in the circulation.

Cells which have none of the desired surface marker form a raft at G, whilst cells which have the desired surface marker form a raft at a greater height, due to the more powerful levitation force exerted upon the bound microparticles. It is possible that several rafts GL will be formed due to the possibility that just one or else multiple microparticles bind to a given cell. It may be useful to set the frequency applied to the levitation electrode array at the bottom of the vessel away from optimum for cells G so as to give a decreased levitation height for G, but an increased separation between G and GL.

It may be helpful to prevent non-specific binding between antibody-coated-microparticles and cells by including 1-100 mg/ml of serum albumen, non-specific immunoglobulins or other macromolecules in the circulation, or by other methods known to those skilled in the art of immunology.

The separated populations of cells are withdrawn through capillary tubes as indicated at G out and GL out. If the volume of S added is considerable, it may be necessary to remove excess medium through a tube M out and this should be covered with a filter F to prevent loss of microparticles.

The following examples further illustrate the invention.

**Example I**

A droplet of 30  $\mu$ l (microlitres) volume is pipetted onto a planar interdigitated electrode array consisting of gold strips deposited lithographically on glass. The electrodes are 5 mm long and of 40  $\mu$ m width and 40  $\mu$ m separation. A radio-frequency voltage (1 volt peak at 5 MHz) is applied between adjacent electrode strips. The droplet contains 50 mmole/l KCl and also yeast cells (about  $10^6$ /ml) derived from a stationary culture grown in yeast extract (1%) and glucose (1%). Over the course of 15 minutes, the cells are observed to move towards a collection point at the centre of the droplet and form a close-packed mass there. The cells are observed to be levitated by about 15  $\mu$ m above the plane of the electrodes.

**Example II**

In order to prevent evaporation, a similar arrangement to the above was covered by a layer of liquid paraffin. The apparatus was sterilised with ethanol, and the droplet contained sterile growth medium (1% yeast extract, 2% glucose) to which some yeast cells (about 200) were added. The cells were observed to collect above the centre of the base of the droplet. Over a period of 5 hours, the cells grew and divided with a mean generation time of 2h 15 minutes.

The above examples are intended to illustrate the invention. The invention may be practised with numerous modifications and variations as will be apparent to those skilled in the art. For example numerous different types of particles, cells, media, treatment times volumes and electrode arrangements may be used.

## CLAIMS:

1. A method for concentrating and/or positioning particles or cells in a liquid medium comprising:

5

subjecting the particles or cells to an electric field to levitate the particles or cells within the medium by negative dielectrophoresis, and

heating the medium to cause convection currents within the liquid medium which concentrate or relocate the levitated cells within the medium.

10

2. A method for concentrating and/or positioning particles or cells comprising:

15

placing a liquid medium containing the particles and/or cells over a surface having an electrode array associated with the surface,

applying an alternating voltage to the electrode array to create an electric field above the surface within the medium to repel the particles or cells from the electrode array and thereby levitate the particles or cells above the surface, within the medium, by negative dielectrophoresis, and

20

heating the liquid medium so as to cause convection currents to circulate within the medium which concentrate or relocate the levitated cells within the medium.

25

3. A method according to either of claims 1 and 2 wherein the alternating voltage is of a frequency in the range 10kHz to 300MHz.

4. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein the field strength generated within the medium is in the range 10V/mm - 100V/mm.

30

5. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein the medium is also heated to cause said convection currents by the radio frequency electric field.

35

6. A method according to claim 2 or any one of claims 3 to 5 when dependent on claim 2 wherein the electrode array comprises at least two comb-like rows of spaced interdigitated finger-like electrode elements.
- 5 7. A method according to claim 6 wherein the width of each finger-like electrode element is between about 2.5 and 50 times the average diameter of the particles or cells, and the spacing between adjacent electrode elements is between about 5 and 100 times the particle or cell diameter.
- 10 8. A method according to either of claims 6 and 7 wherein the electrode elements have a width in the range about  $4\mu\text{m}$  to about  $1000\mu\text{m}$  and a spacing between adjacent electrode elements of between about  $2\mu\text{m}$  and about  $500\mu\text{m}$ .
9. A method for concentrating particles and/or cells comprising:
- 15 placing a liquid medium containing the particles and/or cells over a surface having an electrode array associated with the surface,
- applying an alternating voltage to the electrode array to repel the particles
- 20 or cells from the electrode array and thereby levitate the particles or cells above the surface, within the medium, by negative dielectrophoresis, and
- heating the liquid medium so as to cause convection currents to circulate within the medium including rising currents centrally within the medium over the
- 25 electrode array which concentrate the levitated cells within the medium.
10. A method according to claim 9 wherein the medium is also heated to cause said convection currents by the voltage applied to the electrode array.
- 30 11. A method for repositioning particles and/or cells within a liquid medium comprising:
- subjecting the particles and/or cells to an electric field within the medium which repels the particles or cells to thereby levitate the particles or cells within
- 35 the medium,

heating the liquid medium to cause convection currents within the medium which concentrate the levitated cells within the medium, and

5           applying a force to cause the concentrated particles or cells to move across the medium.

12.       A method for repositioning particles and/or cells within a liquid medium comprising:

10

          subjecting the particles and/or cells to an alternating voltage to create an electric field within the medium which repels the particles or cells to thereby levitate the particles or cells within the medium,

15           heating the liquid medium to cause convection currents within the medium, and

          subjecting the upper part of the medium to an second electric field which reshapes a part or parts of the upper surface of the medium to thereby cause the  
20       position at which the convection currents within the medium concentrate the cells to move within the medium.

13.       A method according to claim 12 wherein said second electric field is applied via at least one electrode positioned above the top surface of the medium.  
25

14.       A method according to claim 12 including applying a voltage selectively to one or more of a series of electrodes positioned adjacent the upper part of the medium to cause movement of the particles or cells through the medium.

30       15.       A method according to either of claims 13 and 14 wherein said electrode or electrodes are positioned within a layer of low conductivity above the liquid medium containing the particles or cells.

16.       A method according to claim 15 wherein said layer of low conductivity  
35       comprises a layer of low conductivity fluid which is immiscible with the liquid



medium containing the particles or cells and which extends above the liquid medium containing the particles or cells.

17. A method according to any one of claims 11 to 16 including drawing off  
5 the particles or cells from the medium after relocation of the particles or cells within the medium.

18. A method for separating particles or cells in a liquid medium comprising:  
10       subjecting the particles or cells to an electric field to levitate two or more different types of particles or cells within the medium to two or more different heights within the medium, and

      heating the medium to cause convection currents within the liquid  
15 medium which concentrate or relocate the levitated cells within the medium.

19. A method for separating particles or cells comprising:  
      placing a liquid medium containing the particles and/or cells over a  
20 surface having an electrode array associated with the surface,

      applying an alternating voltage to the electrode array to create an electric field above the surface within the medium to repel the particles or cells from the electrode array and which thereby levitates at least two different types of particles  
25 or cells to two or more different heights above the surface, within the medium, by negative dielectrophoresis, and

      heating the liquid medium so as to cause convection currents to circulate within the medium which concentrate or relocate the levitated cells within the  
30 medium.

20. A method according to either one of claims 18 and 19 including selectively drawing off at least one of the concentrated types of particles or cells.

21. A method according to either of claims 18 and 20 wherein the alternating voltage is of a frequency in the range 10kHz to 300MHz.
22. A method according to any one of claims 18 to 21 wherein the field strength generated within the medium is in the range 10V/mm - 100V/mm.
23. A method according to any one of claims 18 to 22 wherein the medium is also heated to cause said convection currents by the radio frequency electric field.
24. A method according to claim 18 or any one of claims 19 to 23 when dependent on claim 18 wherein the electrode array comprises at least two comb-like rows of spaced interdigitated finger-like electrode elements.
25. Apparatus for concentrating and/or positioning particles or cells in a liquid medium comprising:
- means to subject the particles or cells to an electric field to levitate the particles or cells within the medium by negative dielectrophoresis, and
- means to heat the medium to cause convection currents within the liquid medium which concentrate or relocate the levitated cells within the medium.
26. Apparatus for concentrating and/or positioning particles or cells comprising:
- a surface having an electrode array associated with the surface,
- and means for containing a liquid medium containing the particles and/or cells over the surface,
- means for applying an alternating voltage to the electrode array to create an electric field above the surface within the medium to repel the particles or cells from the electrode array and thereby levitate the particles or cells above the surface, within the medium, by negative dielectrophoresis, and

means for heating the liquid medium so as to cause convection currents to circulate within the medium which concentrate or relocate the levitated cells within the medium.

5 27. Apparatus according to claim 26 wherein the electrode array comprises at least two comb-like rows of spaced interdigitated finger-like electrode elements.

28. Apparatus according to claim 27 wherein the width of each finger-like electrode element is between about 2.5 and 50 times the average diameter of the  
10 particles or cells, and the spacing between adjacent electrode elements is between about 5 and 100 times the particle or cell diameter.

29. Apparatus according to either of claims 27 and 28 wherein the electrode elements have a width in the range about  $4\mu\text{m}$  to about  $1000\mu\text{m}$  and a spacing  
15 between adjacent electrode elements of between about  $2\mu\text{m}$  and about  $500\mu\text{m}$ .

30. Apparatus according to any one of claims 25 to 29 also comprising means for applying a force to cause the concentrated particles or cells to move across the medium.  
20

31. Apparatus according to any one of claims 25 to 29 also comprising means for subjecting the upper part of the medium to a second electric field which electrostatically attracts part or parts of the upper surface of the medium to thereby alter the position at which the convection currents within the medium  
25 concentrate the particles or cells to move the concentrated particles or cells within the medium.

32. Apparatus according to claim 31 wherein said means for applying a second electric field comprises at least one electrode positioned above the top  
30 surface of the medium.

33. Apparatus according to claim 31 wherein said means for applying a second electric field comprises a series of electrodes positioned adjacent the upper part of the medium and means to apply a voltage selectively to electrodes in the  
35 series to cause movement of the particles or cells through the medium.

34. Apparatus for separating particles or cells in a liquid medium comprising:

means to subject the particles or cells to an electric field to levitate two or  
5 more different types of particles or cells within the medium to two or more  
different heights within the medium, and

means to heat the medium to cause convection currents within the liquid  
medium which concentrate or relocate the levitated cells within the medium.  
10

35. Apparatus for separating particles or cells comprising:

means to contain a liquid medium containing the particles and/or cells  
over a surface having an electrode array associated with the surface,  
15

means for applying an alternating voltage to the electrode array to create  
an electric field above the surface within the medium to repel the particles or cells  
from the electrode array and which thereby levitates at least two different types of  
particles or cells to two or more different heights above the surface, within the  
20 medium, by negative dielectrophoresis, and

means for heating the liquid medium so as to cause convection currents  
to circulate within the medium which concentrate or relocate the levitated cells  
within the medium.  
25

36. Apparatus according to either one of claims 34 and 35 including means  
for selectively drawing off at least one of the concentrated types of particles or  
cells.

30 37. Apparatus according to either of claims 34 and 36 wherein the alternating  
voltage is of a frequency in the range 10kHz to 300MHz.

38. Apparatus according to any one of claims 34 to 37 wherein the field  
strength generated within the medium is in the range 10V/mm - 100V/mm.  
35

39. Apparatus according to any one of claims 34 to 38 wherein the medium is also heated to cause said convection currents by the radio frequency electric field.
40. Apparatus according to claim 34 or any one of claims 35 to 39 when  
5 dependent on claim 34 wherein the electrode array comprises at least two comb-like rows of spaced interdigitated finger-like electrode elements.

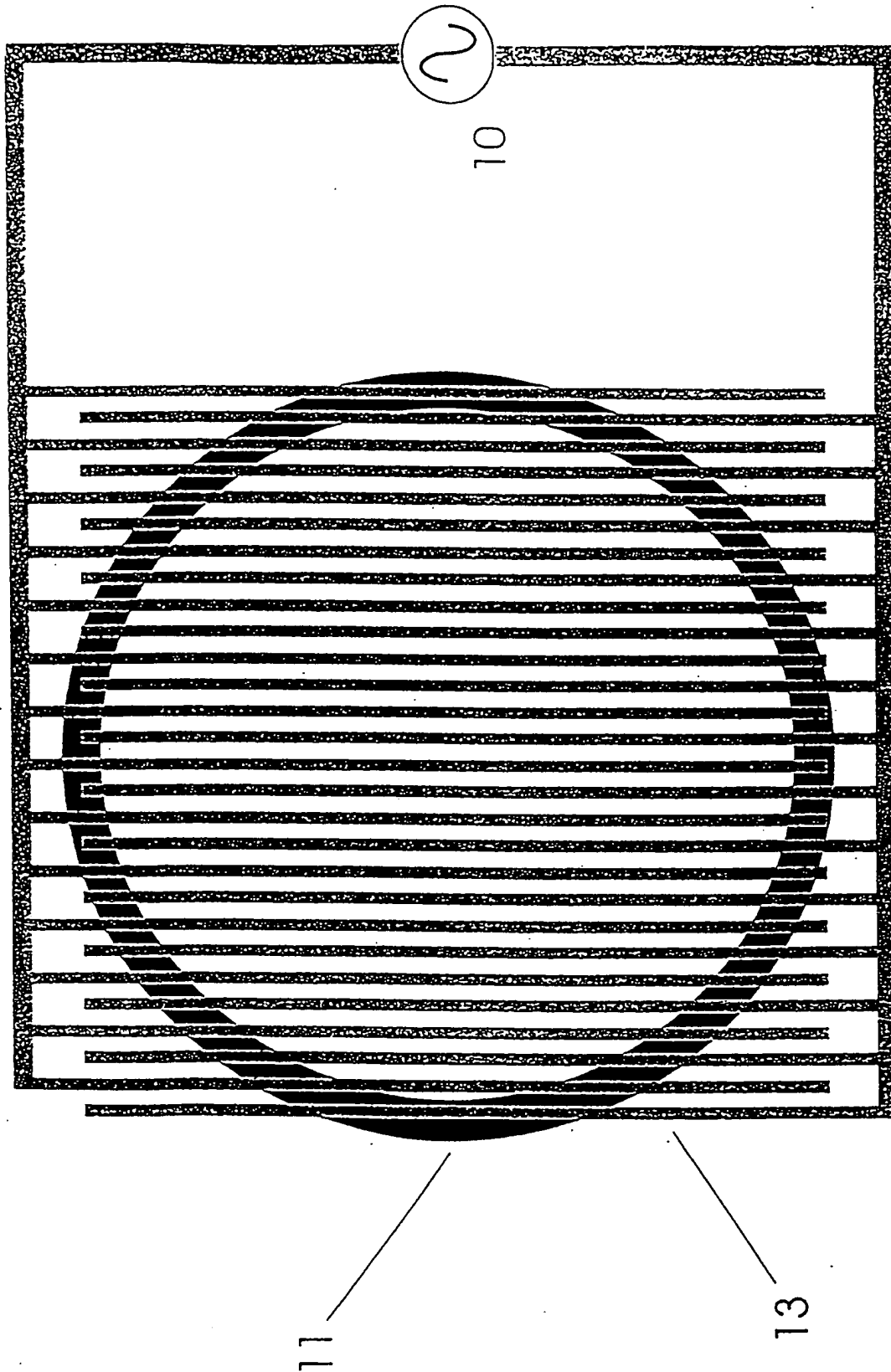


Figure 1

2/5

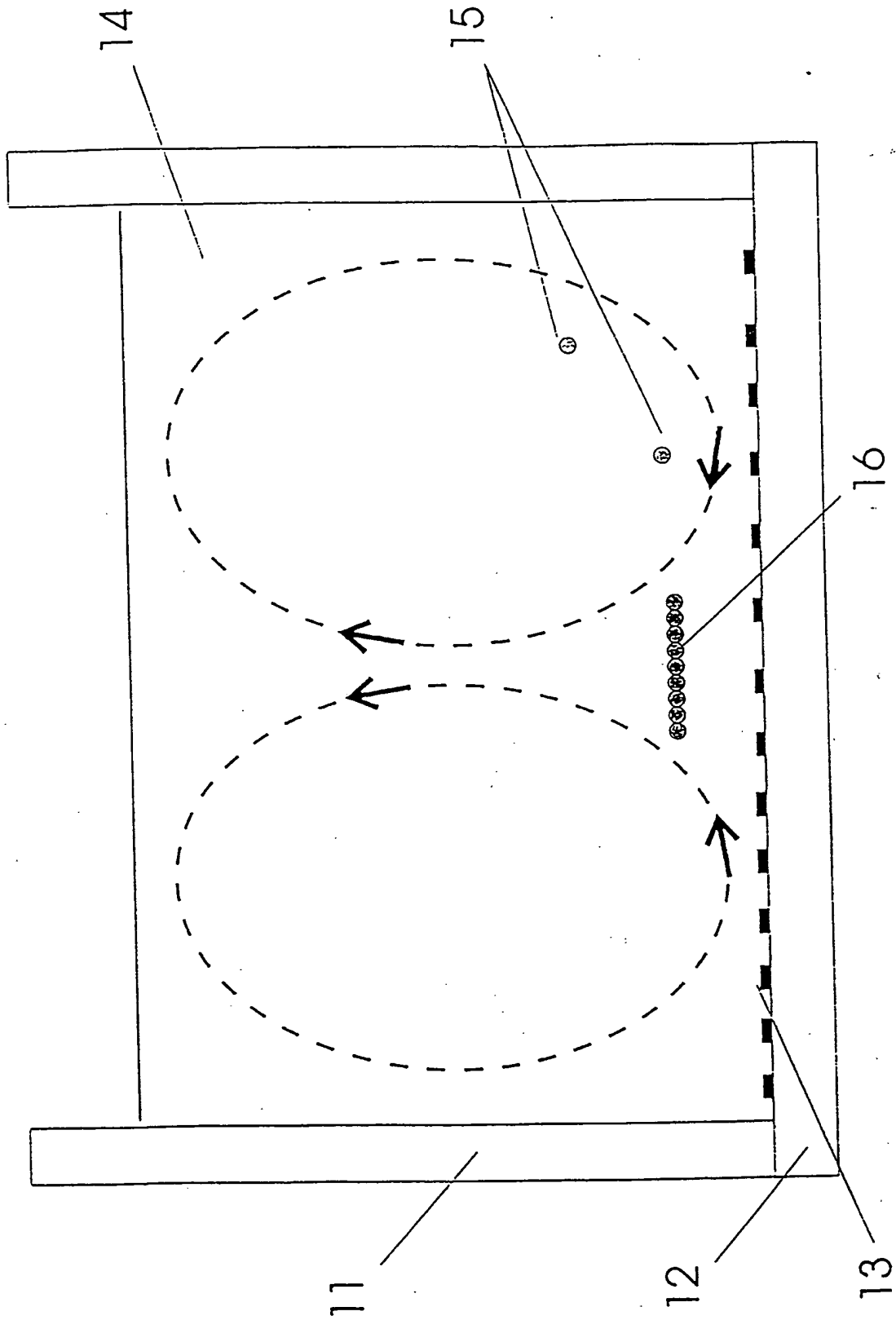


Figure 2

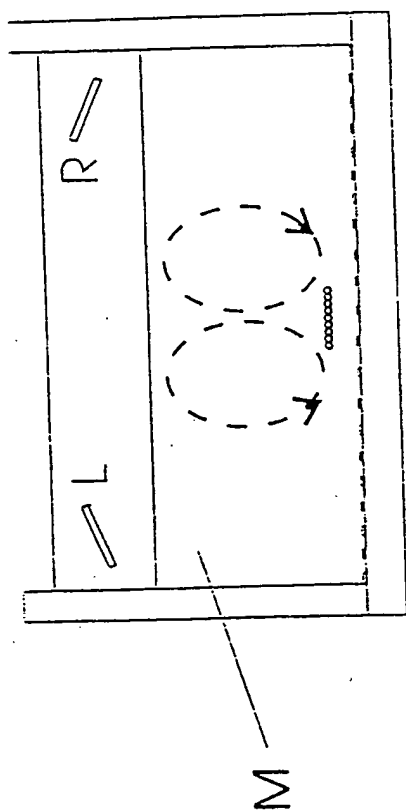


Figure 3a

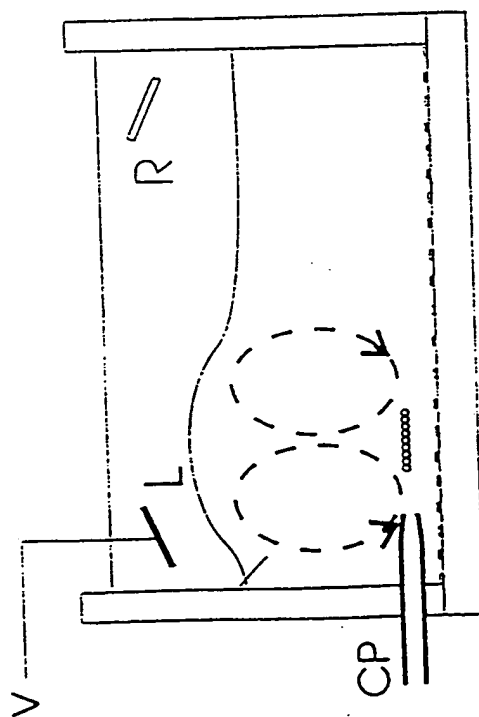


Figure 3b

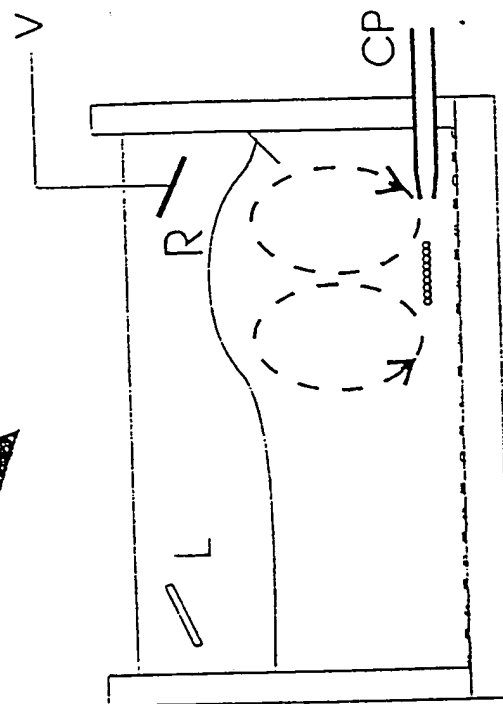


Figure 3c



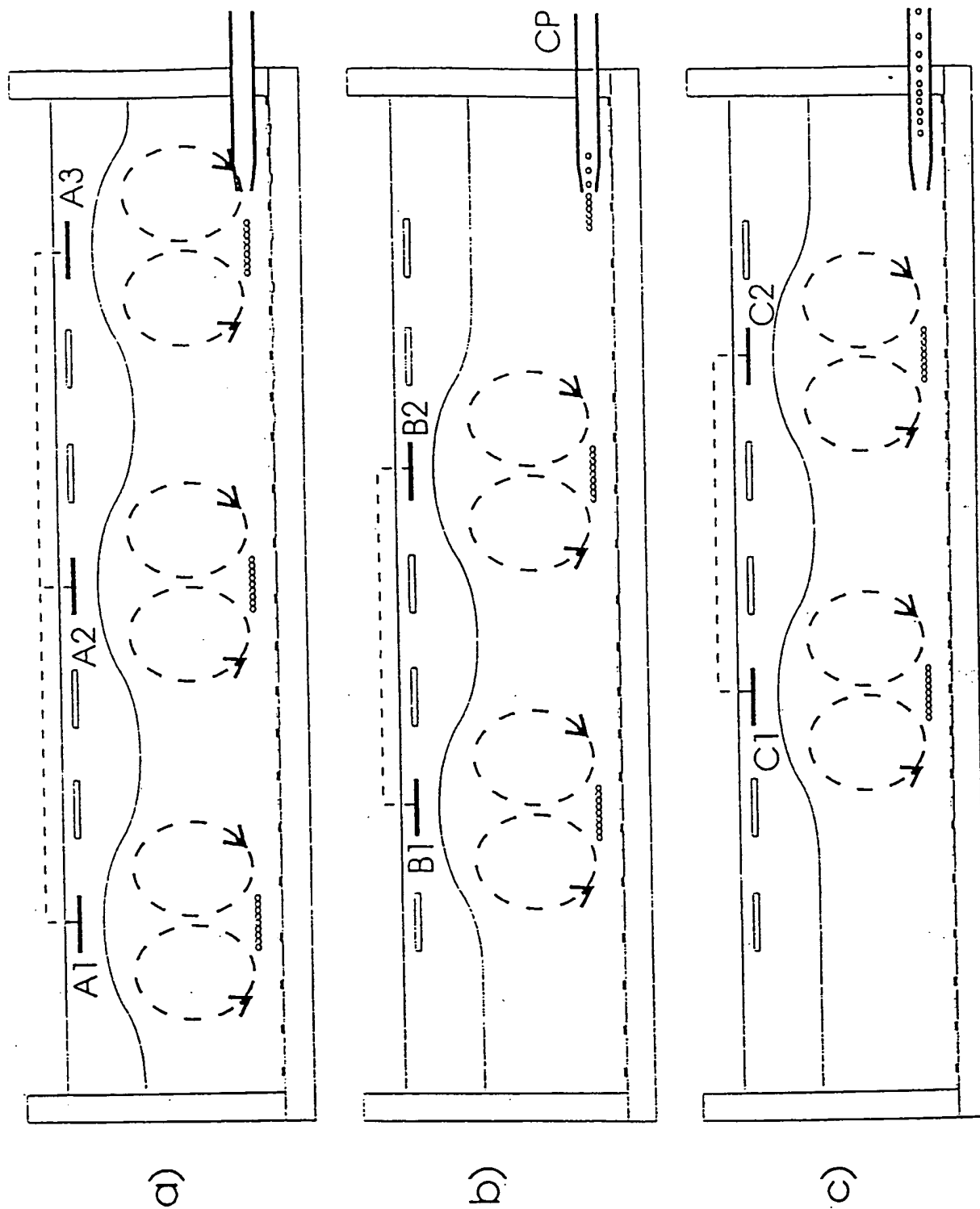


Figure 4

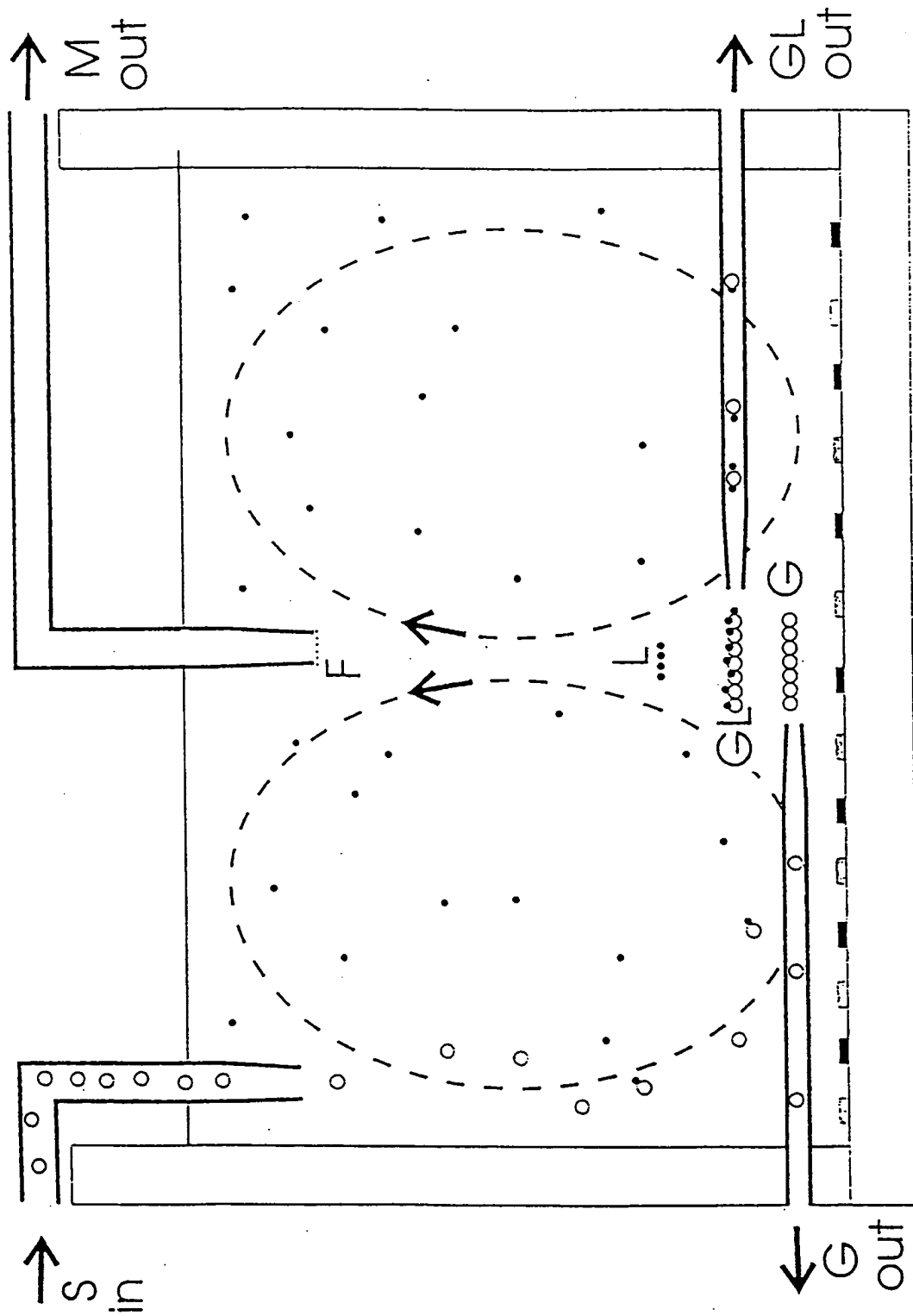
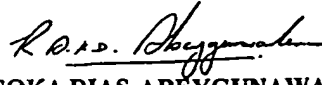


Figure 5

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/NZ 99/00067

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b>		
Int Cl <sup>6</sup> : B01D 57/02, G01N 27/26, C12M 1/42		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) B01D 57/02, G01N 27/26, C12M 1/42		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Au: IPC as above		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) Derwent		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	AU 27565/77 (518797) B (BHATTACHARYA) 22 October 1981 entire document	1, 2, 9, 11, 12, 18-19, 25-26, 34-35
P, A	US 5888370 A (BECKER et al) 30 March 1999	
A	MARKX AND PETHIG, "Dielectrophoretic Separation of Cells: Continuous Separation," Biotechnology and Bioengineering Vol. 45 Pb 337-343 (1995)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex		
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" Document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&amp;" document member of the same patent family</p>		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 19 August 1999		Date of mailing of the international search report 27 AUG 1999
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200 WODEN ACT 2606 AUSTRALIA Facsimile No.: (02) 6285 3929		Authorized officer  ASOKA DIAS-ABEYGUNAWARDENA Telephone No.: (02) 6283 2141

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/NZ 99/00067

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 94/11728 A (BIOSEPARATIONS INC) 26 May 1994	

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

### Information on patent family members

International application No.  
PCT/NZ 99/00067

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report				Patent Family Member			
AU	27565/77	US	4092229	AR	215016	BE	857726
		BR	7705336	CA	1088025	FR	2368299
		JP	53056381	MX	148863	NL	7708738
		NO	772814	NZ	184883	PH	15407
		US	4155831	US	3976197	US	4067965
US	5888370	AU	18560/97	CA	2245514	EP	885055
		WO	97/27933				
WO	94/11728	US	5336387	EP	630473	EP	475555
		JP	4233450	US	5173164		